

Fair and warmer tonight and Thursday; light variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

The Evening Times

READ THE MORNING TIMES
THE NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD

Number 2257.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1902.

Price One Cent.

DENMARK VETOES SALE OF ISLANDS

Tie Vote of 32 to 32 Against the Treaty—Lower House Ratified It in the Last Parliament.

Safe Majority of Two or Three in Favor of Coercion Had Been Looked for in Landsting.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Landsting, the upper house of the Rigsdag, has refused to ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The vote was a tie, 32 to 32.

The sale of the islands was approved by the lower house of the last Parliament, but the Landsting rejected the treaty. In June of this year, Denmark and the United States agreed to extend the time for the ratification of the treaty for one year.

Meanwhile a new Parliament was elected, and it was thought that there was a safe majority of two or three in favor of the sale in the upper house. The lower house was always overwhelmingly in favor of the sale. Within the last day or two, however, it has been stated that several members had changed their position on the subject and that the fate of the treaty was in doubt. A dispatch last night said there were thirty votes against the sale, thirty-one in favor of it, and four were doubtful. Another opponent of the bill, a man named Thygesen, who is nine-seventy years old, would have to come from Jutland to vote.

MR. HAY DISAPPOINTED AT DENMARK'S ACTION

Secretary of State Hay Had Considered the Transfer of the Islands Certain.

Official confirmation of the action of the Danish upper house in declining to ratify the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was received at the State Department this afternoon. The officials of the department express themselves as very much disappointed.

The action of the upper house was not only a great disappointment to Mr. Hay, but also a surprise. It had been regarded as inevitable, despite the continued opposition to the treaty, that the upper house would follow the lead of the lower house in ratifying the sale. The vote of the lower house represented

Danish West Indies A Strategic Position

	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.
St. Thomas.....	29	12,006
St. John.....	21	944
Santa Cruz.....	74	23,500

Location—Fifty miles west of Porto Rico, almost outer islands of West Indies.

Value—Important strategic position, commanding entrance of Caribbean Sea and prospective Isthmian Canal.

First offer for purchase made by Secretary Seward in 1897, \$7,500,000. American Senate refused to ratify.

Present treaty concluded by Secretary Hay and Minister Brun January 24, 1902; purchase price not given, but believed to be \$5,000,000.

ty-one in favor of it, and four were doubtful. Another opponent of the bill, a man named Thygesen, who is nine-seventy years old, would have to come from Jutland to vote.

The Rigsdag, or Diet, comprises the Landsting, or upper house, and the Folketing. The latter is a House of Commons. The Landsting is composed of sixty-six members, twelve of whom are nominated for life by the Crown. The choice of the other fifty-four members is given to electoral bodies. The right of making or amending laws is vested in the Rigsdag in conjunction with the sovereign.

KING OSCAR'S SAMOAN DECISION AGAINST US

Arbitrator of Dispute Finds for Germany.

LIABILITIES FOR DAMAGES

American and England Must Pay \$300,000 for Injury to Property on Occupation.

While no official information has been received at the State Department of the action of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the arbitrator in the Samoan dispute, intimation has been given the department unofficially that he has decided in favor of Germany and against the United States and England.

The question at issue is the liability of the three nations for damages growing out of the Samoan insurrection and the propriety of landing a force of bluejackets from British and American warships to support the Malietoa government.

The battle between the allied landing force and the Mataafa rebels and subsequent engagements resulted in claims for damages amounting to \$300,000 by foreign residents in the islands.

By the decision of the tripartite commission appointed by the three powers concerned the joint control over the islands was abolished, and they were partitioned, the island of Tutuila falling to the United States. The question of responsibility for damages could not be adjusted by the commission, and was finally referred to King Oscar for settlement as arbitrator.

From the unofficial intimation received by the department the officials have no doubt of the accuracy of the published reports that King Oscar has decided in favor of Germany.

IRISHMEN MAKE SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Demand Day to Discuss Their Grievances.

MR. BALFOUR'S SHARP REPLY

Message Sent to Irish League Convention by President Roosevelt Figures Prominently in Debate.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Turbulent scenes marked the session of the House of Commons today. The trouble arose over a renewal of the Irish demand for a day to discuss Irish grievances.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, supported the Irish demand, and this moved Premier Balfour to make a caustic reply, in which he described the Irish party as a faction.

In a moment Thomas Power O'Connor, member from the Scottish division of Liverpool, was on his feet. He repudiated the idea that the Irish faction would be censored by Bannerman, and he added:

"The prime minister has used the most insulting language to our party. We claim to represent a nation. The description of us as a faction is a deliberate insult to a country whose civilization preceded, and may succeed, this country."

Loud cheers greeted this bold declaration of Mr. O'Connor.

Then William O'Brien member from Cork, got into the fray.

"Has the prime minister observed that the President of the United States has sent a friendly message to the United Irish League convention in Boston?" he asked. "Can he make any announcement that this country is not disposed to learn wisdom as to Irish affairs from President Roosevelt?"

The speaker here rapped for order, saying: "This discussion must cease."

Immediately there cries of "No," and great disorder. When O'Brien could make himself heard again, he asked:

"Will you allow me to submit that this message of the President of the United States is an international fact of the first importance in the future relations of this country?"

The speaker—That is an improper question.

O'Brien—Then I ask leave to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the question of the future relations between this country and the United States raised by the President's message.

The speaker—I am precluded from accepting the motion by standing orders.

MARTEN VS. L & N.

Arguments will be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow in the case of S. Marten, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the charge being that rates on lumber from certain points in Tennessee to Detroit are 22 cents a hundred pounds, while they are but 20 cents for the longer distance from Nashville. The case was heard in Nashville and Detroit. Ed Baxter, of Nashville, will appear for the Louisville and Nashville.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived: Asama, from China and Japan; Pontiac, from Gibraltar; Bristol City, from Swansea; St. Hugo, from Algiers.

MINERS MAKING READY TO RESUME THEIR WORK

Colliery Boilers Are Repaired and Steamed Up.

TO WORK IN DOUBLE SHIFTS

Miners and Non-Unionists to Enter the Mines Side by Side—Many Places Already Filled.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 22.—Steam arose this morning at mines where there has been none for many weeks and the workers who went to the collieries no longer dodged stones or ran to escape clubs. Non-union and union men went apart, but there was no friction.

That may come tomorrow when the miners return.

Today only the steammen, blacksmiths, firemen, and others went to the collieries. They are the men needed to start the mines, and they will work double shift until the start is made and the collieries are running in good condition. At some of the mines when they applied for work they were turned away—"your places are filled," they were told, "there is no work for you." They are hopeful that when general work is resumed they may get other places, but have no assurance of this.

Operators Still Obdurate.

The operators report that at present only about half the steamworkers and others of that class will be taken back, because they have a large force of non-union men in their places.

Some of these are small bosses, others are employees from various departments of the company, who as soon as there is again work in their own departments will make way for the strikers. But there are many who, having been brought in from the region from outside, or having learned the work of firemen, engineers or pumpmen, will remain.

President Mitchell in his speech before the convention said he had little doubt that the men from the city and country brought here to fill the places of the strikers would within two or three weeks return to their homes. The operators say the majority of these men will stay. They like the work, get fair wages and are satisfied. Many of them, if admitted, with it is understood, join the union. Others, who do not, the operators say, will share what concessions, if any, the arbitration commission grants.

To Put Mines in Shape.

There will not be much effort to mine a large quantity of coal this week. Many of the men will be used in getting the mines in shape, and there is much to be done. The timbering has to be gone over and repaired in a number of places, owing to the danger of falls.

President Mitchell and the district presidents have sounded a note of warning and told the men to be particularly careful in their work, to look out for weak roofs and gathering gas. The mine inspectors and other officials say they expect a number of accidents. It has been the occurrence after every strike and long idleness. For this reason the officials will pay particular attention at first to making the mines safe before they try to mine coal.

To Work in Double Shifts.

Once started, however, the work will be pushed forward with a rush. If there is a surplus of workers at any of the collieries and the men cannot get work elsewhere a double shift will probably be started and many of the washeries will run double time.

There is no doubt that there will be plenty of work for all the miners, laborers, and others who are actual miners. The men who will suffer are those whose places are permanent places and whose numbers cannot be increased because there is no room for them.

MITCHELL PREPARING TO MEET COMMISSION

Compiling Evidence to Submit to Arbitrators

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 22.—President Mitchell this morning began compiling the evidence which he is to submit to the arbitration commission for the mine workers, and the task will keep him busy for several days.

He has to aid him, the three district presidents and two secretaries, while the national board members and other officers of the union are gathering the essential facts. President Mitchell intends to go into the question at length and to endeavor to give the commission a thorough insight into the conditions in the region. It will please him greatly if the commission decides to come to this city where they can get into closer touch with the conditions than by hearing the evidence, and can see for themselves the nature of the work.

Mr. Mitchell did not know this morning when he would go to Washington. He has not been informed whether it will be necessary for him to be at Friday's session of the commission or not, and until he hears he cannot say what his movements will be. Aside from the appearance he will make before the commission he will probably make this city his headquarters until the award of the commission is made.

MRS. DENNIS DIES OF WOUNDS INFLECTED IN MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT COMMITTED NEARLY A YEAR AGO

DATES IN THE STRANGE CASE OF MRS. ADA GILBERT DENNIS

Mrs. Dennis assaulted in bedroom.....	December 10, 1901
While semi-conscious, said woman did it.....	December 11, 1901
Man's bloody clothing found in sewer.....	December 12, 1901
Presley commits suicide.....	December 16, 1901
His death certificate issued.....	December 17, 1901
Victim's partial return to consciousness.....	December 18, 1901
Died at Garfield Hospital, 4 a. m.....	October 22, 1902
Victim unconscious or semi-conscious.....	306 days

Victim Expires at Garfield Hospital Early This Morning Without Regaining Consciousness.

Never Able to Tell Circumstances of Strange Tragedy That Has Baffled National Capital Police.

DISTRICT BUDGET TO CALL FOR TEN MILLIONS

Commissioners Now Applying Pruning Knife to Estimates—May Finish Work This Week.

The District Commissioners are busy for several hours daily considering the schedule of estimates for the expenses of the municipality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903. This schedule when finished will be signed by the three Commissioners and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury to be printed and bound in the book of Government estimates which is submitted each year to Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury generally sends the District estimates to Congress as they stand, without suggestion or comment. He is, however, authorized by law to suggest any amendment he may see fit. Last year, it will be remembered, Secretary Gage availed himself of his legal rights in the matter and recommended that the estimates as submitted by the Commissioners be scaled \$2,500,000.

This year the estimates of the various district departments footed up a

trifle less than \$12,000,000. The Commissioners saw that there would have to be a reduction, as the estimated revenues for paying the District's one-half of the sums appropriated is about \$5,500,000. The Board accordingly set to work to cut the estimates to suit the probable revenue.

To this end the heads of departments are being called upon, one after another, and the estimates submitted by them are carefully gone over, and the reduction agreed upon is made. This process often leads to long and earnest argument on the part of the subordinate, and he invariably maintains that he is the best judge of the needs of his department, and that he has already figured the list down to rock bottom.

It is understood that the Board will complete the schedule by Saturday night. It will then carry about \$10,000,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT A SMOKE LAW VIOLATOR

Commissioners Forced to Inform Mr. Moody.

PROMISES TO TRY TO REFORM

Admiral Melville's Experiments With Oil as a Fuel to Blame—Dense Clouds of Black Soot.

One of the chief violators of the District anti-smoke statute has been the experiment station of the Navy Department, where experiments in the use of oil have been going on for some time. There has been no hour of the day for many days when black smoke has not been pouring out of this stack in a volume to attract the attention of everybody in sight.

A few days ago Commissioner Macfarland addressed a letter to Secretary Moody relative to the offending chimney, and requested that something be done to abate the nuisance, so that the District authorities might be saved the task of proceeding against the Navy Department.

The letter of the Commissioners was referred to Admiral Melville, who has charge of the experiments, and he has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that the experiments being conducted at the station are exceedingly valuable, and that as they progress better combustion will follow, until the presence of smoke will be eliminated. He explains that the experiments have been in the early stages, when combustion was imperfect, but that he hopes to reach a point soon where the objection raised by the Commissioner will cease. The Commissioners have noted the reply and will await developments.

In the parlance of the street, the Commissioners are "up against it." They have no discretion under the law, and the owners of the chimneys have no fuel which will enable them to fully obey the law.

MILITIAMEN EXPELLED BY THEIR LABOR UNIONS

Punished for Serving Against Striking Street Car Men in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Among the militia companies called out by the governor during the late street car strike in New Orleans were the Ouachita Guards, of Monroe. These reached home Monday to find that those members who belonged to the labor unions of Monroe had been expelled for serving in the militia against union labor—the street car men—and that one had been discharged by his employer, a labor union man.

Great indignation has been aroused in Monroe that men should be persecuted for doing their duty to the State. The offending unions and sympathizers will be treated to a boycott by those who object to their action.

As another result of the strike Mayor Capdeville left Monday night for New York. He is completely exhausted physically as the result of his efforts to suppress violence during the strike and to bring about an agreement between the street railway company and its striking employees.

SERGEANT FARROW WINS THE FIRST RIFLE MATCH

Makes Score of 41 in Possible 50.

A HUNDRED MEN CONTESTING

Sixty Guardsmen Enter the Merchants' Match—Company Team Contest Now in Progress.

RIFLE RANGE, Ordway, Md., Oct. 22.—One hundred riflemen representing the various organizations of the District National Guard and the Second Cavalry, U. S. A., are here today in attendance on the sixth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the targets were raised and sixty guardsmen took their places on the firing line to shoot in the merchants' match.

Ten rounds were fired at 200 yards by each man. Sergt. W. M. Farrow, Company B, Fourth Battalion, won, with a score of 44 out of a possible 50, and there were a number who made 43. Private C. L. Bode, Company A, Third Battalion, who won the match last year, secured second prize.

Following are the scores: Janney, 25; Curran, 25; Mayer, 28; Jackson, 24; Fink, 36; Carter, 31; Schuel, 37; Beam, 29; Cash, 33; Bode, 43; Keyser, 33; Lyda, 34; Forrester, 23; Spence, 28; O'Halloran, 29; Hazzard, 36; Shields, 41; Simms, 43; Clements, 19; Swan, 35; Richmond, 40; McKee, 40; Sullivan, 30; Baker, 30; Schmidt, 29; Malone, 30; Heap, 42; Irvine, 37; O'Donohue, 32; Burton, 33; Norris, 28; Kuhlens, 39; Miller, 19; Farrow, 44; Johnson, 39; Halloran, 43; Rowe, 34; O'Connell, 41; Alderman, 41; Sabin, 40; Mack, 38; Vogt, 28; Langley, 38; McGovern, 38; Cissle, 36; Rupp, 26; Keller, 36; Kappler, 26; Eberly, 34; Coomb, 35; Rogers, 41; Blake, 31; Williams, 31; Thompson, 34; Dyer, 29; Saffel, 34; Lorenz, 26; Westburg, 32.

Immediately following the merchants' match the company team match was started.

This match is still in progress, and two or three of the teams are running close together.

PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22.—Early this morning two eastbound freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were in rear-end collision, near New Florence station. The wreckage covered the westbound tracks, and before warnings could be given the New York and Chicago express train No. 7 collided with the wreckage. The fireman, name yet unlearned, on the express train, was instantly killed. His engine was badly damaged. None of the passengers were hurt. Traffic delayed about two hours.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CAPITOL.

The work of decorating and refurbishing the room of the House Committee on Ways and Means will be completed in a few days. The room will then rival in sumptuousness that of the House Appropriations Committee. The new furniture selected by Chairman Payne is of the handsomest and most elaborate design.



Mrs. ADA GILBERT DENNIS.

Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, the victim of the mysterious assault which has baffled the Washington detectives since December 10 last, died at Garfield Hospital at 4 o'clock this morning from the result of the terrible injuries she received on that date.

Early in the morning of the day mentioned Mrs. Dennis was found in her chamber at her home, 1117 K Street northwest, unconscious and almost unrecognizable from a beating she had received at the hands of an unknown assailant.

Reverber was believed to be the motive, for her pocketbook, containing a large sum of money, was found on her bureau, and \$1,500 worth of diamonds were undisturbed beneath her pillow. Mrs. Dennis' assailant had used a piano stool for a weapon.

All efforts of the detectives to find the person who attacked Mrs. Dennis proved unavailing, and as the unfortunate woman never fully regained consciousness, she was never able to aid them in the search.

The end came peacefully. Surrounded by Dr. Reichelderfer and his staff of surgeons and nurses, who had been her constant attendants since being brought to the hospital on the morning of the assault, the unfortunate woman breathed her last. Her death came as a surprise to the hospital surgeons, as well as to Dr. Wade Atkinson, her family physician.

Autopsy Performed.

By direction of Coroner Nevitt the body was removed to the morgue, and at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Coroner Nevitt, Deputy Coroner Glazebrook, and Dr. Atkinson performed an autopsy over the remains at the morgue in the Sixth precinct police station. Coroner Nevitt will hold an inquest on Friday at 10 a. m. in the Sixth precinct.

All of the persons interested in the affair, namely, the lodgers in her K Street home, servants and friends, have been summoned to attend the hearing.

The police are making one last desperate effort to probe into the case, and there is no telling what the inquest may bring forth. Mrs. Dunn, a sister of Mrs. Dennis, and who has been a constant visitor at the hospital since her sister was removed there, has already telegraphed the dead woman's relatives in Gettysburg, Pa., and no funeral arrangements will be completed until they have been consulted.

It is thought, however, that the remains will in all probability be taken to that city for interment.

End Came Without Warning.

While it has been known by the hospital authorities for months that Mrs. Dennis could not live, yet they had not the slightest thought that the end would come so soon. As late as yesterday morning she appeared to be resting the same as usual, and there was apparently to the Garfield Hospital surgeons no unusual change in her condition. In fact, during the warm weather the surgeons had her placed in a roller chair and wheeled out on the front porch of the hospital. This apparently benefited the sufferer and she appeared to be greatly refreshed by these outings. Her appetite of late had been unusually good, although owing to her being paralyzed a nurse had to be present constantly to administer to her wants. She once in a while talked about her condition to those about her in a decidedly intelligent manner and seemed to realize that she had been assaulted, but was never able apparently to think who could have been her assailant. The injured woman also discussed her own condition, and although realizing the seriousness of her injuries never seemed able to tell how long she had been confined in the hospital.

Yesterday morning she ate a good breakfast, and it was not until the afternoon that she died.

(Continued on Second Page.)

STRONG POINT RAISED IN MOLINEUX'S DEFENSE

Testimony of Holmes Disconcerts Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—New interest was added to the trial of Roland B. Molineux today by the expected testimony of Adrian Holmes, a witness for the defense, who will swear that on December 21, 1898, a stranger entered his store in Newark and asked to see some expensive bottle holders.

He said, that as he did not have the kind of bottle holders the intended customer desired, he directed him to Hartigan's store. The bottle holder containing the poisoned bromo-seltzer was bought at Hartigan's. The description given of the man who wished to purchase a bottle holder at Holmes does not tally with that of the accused.

Dr. E. Styles Potter was the first witness called this morning, when the third day of the trial was commenced. He told of his arrival at the flat of Mrs. Adams and that he found the woman dead.

After his direct examination he was asked by ex-Governor Black if Mrs. Rogers had not said to Mr. Cornish "that it was best not to make the affair public and that she did not want any publicity."

The doctor said that he could not remember. Governor Black then proceeded to refresh the doctor's memory from his evidence taken at the coroner's inquest and the first trial.

Captain McKuskey, former chief of the central office staff, was the next witness called.

WILLIAM HOOPER YOUNG ARRAIGNED IN COURT

Suspected Murderer of Annie Pulitzer Refused to Plead When So Instructed by Judge Cowing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—William Hooper Young, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in general sessions this morning. Young was defended by Lawyer W. F. Hart, who moved to inspect the minutes of the grand jury. His motion was denied.

The prisoner was instructed to plead, but under instructions from his counsel, the prisoner made no answer. Judge Cowing ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered. Young was then remanded to the Tombs. The date for his trial will be fixed later.

It is supposed that his defense will be insanity.

BULGARIANS THREATEN MISSIONARY MARSH

State Department to Demand Investigation.

The State Department has received a letter from the Rev. George D. Marsh, for thirty years a missionary in Bulgaria, in which he stated that he had been threatened with death unless he gave up the sum of \$2,400. The demand was made some weeks ago in an anonymous letter which declared that if he refused, his home at Philippopolis would be destroyed by dynamite and Mrs. Marsh killed. The letter went on to say that if Mr. Marsh ever spoke to anyone about this he also would be killed.

Notwithstanding these threats, Mr. Marsh communicated with the Bulgarian police, who in turn reported the matter to the Bulgarian authorities. This resulted in the arrest of several persons, and there the matter now rests, apparently. Mr. Marsh also wrote to Dr. S. L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board in Boston.

The State Department, it is said, will take the matter in hand at once and demand a thorough investigation.

HINTS AT EXISTENCE OF A SECRET TREATY

Mr. Bowles, M. P., Infers Such Is the Case Between United Kingdom and Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In the House of Commons today Thomas Gibson Bowles, member for Lynn Regis, asked Viscount Cranborne, under secretary for foreign affairs, whether the government had made a treaty convention or agreement with Germany in regard to Portuguese South Africa, and if so, whether the terms had been communicated to Portugal. Viscount Cranborne said in reply that he could add nothing to a statement made on this subject in the House of Commons on February 1, 1900, by his predecessor, Right Hon. William St. John Brodick.

Mr. Bowles then asked if any treaty had been made subsequent to that date. Viscount Cranborne replied that he must ask for notice to reply to that question.

Mr. Bowles—Does a secret treaty exist between the United Kingdom and Germany?

Viscount Cranborne—I am afraid I can only reply that if there is such a treaty I am precluded from giving its terms.

Mr. Bowles—The inevitable inference from that is that there is such a treaty.